

New species of *Aphanisticus* Latreille, 1810 (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) from Sulawesi, Indonesia and from Australia

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Abstract: *Aphanisticus barclayi* sp. nov., *Aphanisticus sulawesicus* sp. nov. from Sulawesi (Indonesia), and *Aphanisticus australasiae* sp. nov., *Aphanisticus queenslandicus* sp. nov. from Queensland, Australia are described and figured. The species from Sulawesi belong to *A. chloris* Obenberger, 1928 species-groups and those from Australia belong to *A. endeloides* Carter, 1924 species-group. Keys to species of both groups are provided.

Key words: Coleoptera, Buprestidae, Sulawesi, Australia, *Aphanisticus queenslandicus* sp. nov., *Aphanisticus barclayi* sp. nov., *Aphanisticus sulawesicus* sp. nov., *Aphanisticus australasiae* sp. nov.

Introduction

The present paper is continuing our studies on the genus *Aphanisticus* Latreille, 1810 (Kalashian 1993, 1994, 1996, 1999, 2003, 2004; Kubáň & Kalashian 2006) and is dedicated to descriptions of two new species from Sulawesi, Indonesia and another two from Queensland, Australia. The species from Sulawesi belong to *A. chloris* Obenberger, 1928 species-groups and those from Australia belong to *A. endeloides* Carter, 1924 species-group.

Material studied is deposited in the following collections:

BMNH – The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom;

MKCY – M. Kalashian collection, Yerevan, Armenia;

MNHP – Museum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France;

NMPC – Národní Muzeum v Praze, Prague, Czech Republic;

VKCB – V. Kubáň collection in Národní Muzeum, Prague, Czech Republic;

ZIN – Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia.

Taxonomical part

Species-group *Aphanisticus endeloides* Carter, 1924

Body small and narrow, strongly convex, dark bronzy, bronzy-black or black with bronzy reflection. Frontovortex deeply concave, oculo-frontal margins sharp, keel-shaped. Antennomeres 9-11 strongly widened, forming flat club. Pronotum on disc with two transversal gibbosities and with strongly elevated anterior and posterior margins. Each elytron prolonged apically into laterally situated acute-angled tooth; elytral surface with distinct slightly irregular and obtuse longitudinal medial keel approximately equidistant from suture and lateral margin, and shorter and less distinct presutural keel between the first one and suture.

The group was first established by Kalashian (2004) as *A. denticauda* Kalashian, 1993 species-group for three species, two from South-East Asia and one from Lombok, Indonesia (within Wallacea). Study of paratype of *Aphanisticus endeloides* Carter, 1924 in MNHP labelled “Cairns, Australie [handwritten] / Cairns [handwritten] / *Aphanisticus endeloides* Carter [handwritten] / Cotype, H.J.C. [handwritten] / *endeloides* Carter, Paratype [handwritten]” illustrated that this species belongs to the same group and thus the group is here



renamed after the name of oldest species. Two more species from Australia are described below. Thus, this group is one of species-groups of Buprestidae crossing Wallace's Line and being presented both in South-East Asia and in Australia (Carter 1929).

***Aphanisticus queenslandicus* sp. nov.** (Fig. 1, plate 29 fig. 5)

Holotype ♀ BMNH, S.E. Queensland, Tambourine Mts., 1-9.v.1935/ AUSTRALIA: R.E. Turner, Brit. Mus., 1935-240.

Paratypes 5 specimens: 1♀ MKCY, same data as in holotype, but 18-25.v.1935; 1♂, 1♀ BMNH, Port Darwin, N.W. Australia, J/J/Walker; 1♂ MKCY, AUSTRALIA: Qld. [Queensland], Bundaberg, 19/ R.C.L. Perkins Coll., B.M. 1942-95; 1♂ BMNH, G.C. Champion Coll., B.M. 1927-409, without locality data.

Derivatio nominis: The new species is named after Queensland province of Australia where type material was collected.

Description: Body strongly elongate, 3.80-3.85 times as long as wide, bronzy-black, surface distinctly microreticulated with silky luster. Nearly glabrous, with few almost invisible very short hairs on abdominal sternites. Total body length 2.55-2.75 mm, width 0.65-0.71 mm. Head 1.45 times narrower than pronotum, rather large, with sides slightly convex, weakly convergent anteriorly. Clypeus turned back, situated horizontally, nearly equilaterally triangular, deeply arcuately concave distally. Postclypeal fovea large and deep, almost regularly rounded. Frons distinctly widened posteriorly, frontovertex deeply concave, irregularly narrowed to back, nearly "bottle-shaped" in dorsal aspect, concavity posteriorly not reaching anterior margin of pronotum. Oculofrontral margins sharp, keel-shaped, eyes rather large, reniform with narrow and slightly concave upper half and wide finely convex lower part. Surface of vertex and temples with shallow moderately dense punctures of moderate size. Antennomers 1 and 2 big, swollen, 3-8 small, finely enlarged distally, 9-11 strongly widened, forming flat club. Pronotum very slightly wider than elytra, approximately 1.25-1.30 times as wide as long, cordiform, widest approximately near anterior 2/5, sides slightly irregularly serrate, nearly regularly arcuate, sinuate just before posterior angles, anterior margin concave, very slightly bisinuate, posterior angles nearly straight. Posterior margin bisinuate with triangular medial lobe. Pronotum flattened along lateral margins, with rather deep and large foveiform depressions medially of posterior angles, disk convex, convexity

divided by transversal depressions into convex anterior and posterior margins and two large transversal gibbosities. Surface with single very shallow, rounded punctures of moderate size. Scutellum punctiform, very small, nearly invisible. Elytra approximately 2.7 times as long as wide, their sides sinuately very slightly divergent to posterior 2/5 where elytra are widest, then firstly finely convexly, then slightly sinuately narrowed to apices; elytra lateroapically with large acute teeth dulled apically. Elytra with deep narrow transverse depressions along base medially of humeral tubercles, narrowly flattened along anterior 2/5-1/2 of sides, disk between medial keels anteriorly convex, posteriorly adpressed along suture, suture convex. Each elytron with medial keel smoothed in posterior third of elytra, presutural keel distinct in anterior third of elytra, then corroded by rough structure consisting of deep and large irregular cells, bordered longitudinally with these keels or longitudinal wrinkles, separated from each other by strong irregular transverse wrinkles, laterally of keels surface with strong and deep punctures anteriorly; sculpture smoothed posteriorly and in posterior fourth of elytra nearly inconspicuous. Ventral surface with several rather large irregular shallow punctures distinct in sternum including its medial portion, to back this structure smoothed, in last abdominal sternites nearly invisible. Male genitalia as in Fig. 1.

Sexual dimorphism: Anal sternite in male irregularly arcuate, in female cut distally with two pairs of short acute-angled teeth.

Differential diagnose: See key below.

Distribution: Australia: Queensland.

***Aphanisticus australasiae* sp. nov.** (Théry in coll.)
(Fig. 2, plate 29 fig. 2)

Holotype ♂ BMNH, [Australia] Adelaide River, 91-49/ 997/ Type [round with red margin] / *Aphanisticus australasiae* Thery [handwritten] TYPE [printed, red].

Derivatio nominis: We are keeping the name proposed by A. Théry and originated from the name of the country of distribution.

Description: Body moderately elongate, 3.25 times as long as wide, black with inconspicuous bronzy luster, bronze, surface distinctly microreticulated with silky lustre. Nearly glabrous, with few almost invisible very short hairs on abdominal sternites. Total body length 2.85 mm, width - 0.88 mm. Head 1.6 times narrower than pronotum, rather large, with sides slightly convex, rather distinctly convergent anteriorly.



Clypeus turned back, situated horizontally, nearly equilaterally triangular, deeply arcuately concave distally. Postclypeal fovea large and deep, almost regularly rounded. Frons distinctly widened posteriorly, frontovertex deeply concave, irregularly narrowed to back, nearly "bottle-shaped" in dorsal aspect, concavity posteriorly not reaching anterior margin of pronotum. Oculofrontral margins sharp, keel-shaped, eyes rather large, reniform with narrow and slightly concave upper half and wide finely convex lower part. Surface of vertex and temples with very shallow sparse punctures. Antennomeres 1 and 2 big, swollen, 3-8 small, finely enlarged distally, 9-11 strongly widened, forming flat club. Pronotum slightly wider than elytra, 1.55 times as wide as long, cordiform, widest approximately near anterior 2/5, sides slightly irregularly serrate, nearly regularly arcuate, sinuate just before posterior angles, anterior margin concave, very slightly bisinuate, posterior angles somewhat obtuse-angled, widely rounded. Posterior margin bisinuate with triangular medial lobe. Pronotum flattened along lateral margins, with rather deep and large foveiform depressions medially of posterior angles, disk convex, convexity divided by transversal depressions into convex anterior and posterior margins and two large transversal gibbosities. Surface with single large, very shallow, rounded punctures. Scutellum punctiform, very small,

nearly invisible. Elytra approximately 2.4 times as long as wide, widest just behind humeri, sides sinuately very weakly convergent to posterior 2/5, then firstly finely convexly, then slightly sinuately narrowed to sharp lateroapical teeth. Elytra with deep narrow transverse depressions along base medially of humeral tubercles, narrowly flattened along anterior 2/5-1/2 of sides, disk between medial keels flattened, posteriorly adpressed along suture, suture convex. Each elytron with medial keel smoothed in posterior third of elytra, presutural keel short, distinct in anterior fourth of elytra, then corroded by rough structure consisting of deep and large irregular cells, bordered longitudinally with these keels or longitudinal wrinkles, separated from each other by strong irregular transverse wrinkles, laterally of keels surface with strong and deep punctures anteriorly; sculpture smoothed posteriorly. Ventral surface with several rather large irregular shallow punctures distinct in lateral areas of sternum and nearly invisible medially and posteriorly; anal sternite irregularly arcuate. Male genitalia as in Fig. 2.

Sexual dimorphism: Female is unknown.

Differential diagnose: See key below.

Distribution: Australia: Queensland.

Key to species of *Aphanisticus endeloides* Carter species group

- 1 Bigger species, body length 4 mm, body nearly black with distinct greenish luster. Eyes with whole surface slightly convex. Elytra with slight keels. Dorsal surface with smoothed microreticulation, looks shinier. Australia (Queensland) *A. endeloides* Carter, 1924
- Smaller species, body 2.55-3.05 mm. Eyes with slightly concave upper half and finely convex lower part. Body dark bronzy or black with bronzy luster, elytral keels more pronounced. Dorsal surface microreticulated, with silky lustre .
..... 2
- 2 Body more elongate, 4.25 times as long as wide. Body 2.85 mm. Indonesia (Lombok)
..... *A. bolmi* Kalashian, 2004 (Plate 29, fig. 4)
- Body more robust, 3.25-3.85 times as long as wide 3
- 3 Pronotum cordiform, widest approximately near anterior 2/5. Species from Australia (Queensland) 4
- Pronotum not cordiform, widest approximately at middle or behind it. Species from South-East Asia 5
- 4 Body more elongate, 3.80-3.85 times as long as wide. Smaller species, body 2.55-2.75 mm
..... *A. queenslandicus* sp. nov. (Plate 29, fig. 5)
- Body more robust, 3.25 times as long as wide. Bigger species, body 2.85 mm
..... *A. australasiae* sp. nov. (Plate 29, fig. 2)
- 5 Elytra 2.6-2.7 times as long as wide, their sculpture rougher, presutural keels shorter, somewhere corroded by rough punctures. Head less widened posteriorly. Body 2.75-2.96 mm. Thailand
..... *A. kolibaci* Kalashian, 1999 (Plate 29, fig. 1)
- Elytra 2.45 times as long as wide, their sculpture finer, presutural keels longer and more distinct. Head more widened posteriorly. Body 3.05 mm. Vietnam *A. denticauda* Kalashian, 1993 (Plate 29, fig. 3)



Species-group *Aphanisticus chloris* Obenberger, 1928

Body small and narrow, moderately convex, dark bronzy, bronzy-black, rarely bicolorous with head and pronotum bronzy-black and elytra black with steel lustre. Head rather small, narrowed anteriorly, frontovertex deeply concave, eyes large, convex, distinctly projected from head outline, oculo frontal margins obtuse. Antennae serrate starting from antennomere 8. Pronotum widely cordiform, disc with big moderately convex central gibbosity sometimes bearing pair of shallow transversal adpressions laterally. Elytra moderately convex, with rows of punctures somewhere hyphen-shaped and fused into more or less long striae.

Species-group was established by Kalashian (2003). Majority of species are distributed in the Philippines, one species described from Malaysia (Obenberger 1928; Kalashian 2003). Two more species from Sulawesi, Indonesia are described below.

***Aphanisticus barclayi* sp. nov.** (Fig. 4, plate 30 fig. 1)

Holotype ♂ BMNH, INDONESIA: SULAWESI UTARA Dumoga-Bone N.P., February 1985/Rithamsted light trap, site 1, 200 m, H. Barlow/ R.Ent.Soc.Lond., Project Wallace, B.M. 1985-10.

Paratypes 8 specimens: 1♀ BMNH, same data as in holotype, but Lowland forest ca. 200m/ Malaise trap; 1♀ BMNH, same data as in holotype, but March 1985/ lowland forest ca. 200m/ malaise trap; 1♀ BMNH, same data as in holotype, but 13-20 March 1985/ plot B, ca.300m lowland forest/ malaise trap; 1♂ MKCY, same data as in holotype, but Tray 107/ FOG 11, 230m, 10.iii.85, BMNH Plot A; 1♀ BMNH, same data as in holotype, but April, 1985; 1♂ BMNH, same data as in holotype, but July 1985/ Tray 84/ FOG 13, 230m, 11.vii.85, BMNH Plot A; 1♀ MKCY, same data as in holotype, but July 1985/ Plot A, ca. 200 m, Lowland forest/ trap Flight interception; 1♀ MKCY, same data as in holotype, but December 1985/ lowland forest ca. 200m/ malaise trap.

Derivatio nominis: The new species is dedicated to M.Sc. Maxwell V.L. Barclay, Head Curator, Coleoptera Department of Entomology of BMNH, with our deepest gratitude and respect.

Description: Body elongate, 3.0-3.25 times as long as wide, moderately convex, dark bronzy. Surface with inconspicuous microreticulation, rather shiny. Total body length 2.32-2.85 mm, width - 0.71-0.95 mm. Head 1.65-1.75 times narrower

than pronotum, with sides moderately convex, distinctly convergent anteriorly. Clypeus turned back, situated horizontally, longitudinally triangular, deeply arcuately concave distally. Postclypeal fovea large and deep, transversally oval. Frons rather narrow, very weakly widened posteriorly, frontovertex deeply arcuately concave, concavity posteriorly not reaching anterior margin of pronotum. Oculo frontal margins obtuse, rounded, eyes convex, distinctly projected from head outline. Surface of vertex and temples with single nearly indistinct small punctures. Antennae serrate from antennomere 8, antennomers 1 and 2 big, swollen, 3-7 small, finely enlarged distally, 8-10 approximately equilateral, 11 transversally oval. Pronotum slightly narrower than elytra, 1.48-1.5 times as wide as long, widely cordiform, widest between middle and anterior 1/3, sides inconspicuously irregularly serrate, nearly regularly arcuate, very weakly sinuate just before posterior angles, anterior margin slightly bisinuate, posterior margin bisinuate with triangular medial lobe, posterior angles approximately straight. Pronotum flattened along lateral margins, with large moderately deep depressions medially of posterior angles, disc with big nearly regularly convex medial gibbosity, anterior portion and posterior margin of pronotum convex. Lateral flattened portions of pronotum with irregular single nearly indistinct small punctures, gibbosity with inconspicuous traces of punctures. Scutellum rather big, triangular, slightly convex. Elytra 2.08-2.24 times as long as wide, widest just behind humeri and/ or behind middle, in this portion with slightly sinuate subparallel sides, then firstly finely convexly, then very weakly sinuately narrowed to separately slightly irregularly arcuate apices. Elytra moderately convex, narrowly flattened along sides behind humeri in anterior half, flattened or slightly adpressed along posterior 1/2-1/3 of suture. Surface of elytra with rows of punctures, anteriorly and medially round, rough, laterally and posteriorly smoothed, hyphen-like, somewhere fused into short longitudinal striae; anteriorly elytra also with irregular shallow transversal wrinkles. Prosternal process with single very small inconspicuous punctures, sternum laterally with rather dense and large flat punctures, sculpture smoothed medially and posteriorly, in middle portion of sternum and in abdominal sternites nearly invisible. Anal sternite rounded distally in both sexes. Male genitalia as in Fig. 4.

Sexual dimorphism: Sexual dimorphism very slightly pronounced in the structure of anal sternite which is slightly narrower in male than in female.



Differential diagnose: See key below.

Distribution: Indonesia: North Sulawesi, Bogani Nani Wartabone National park.

***Aphanisticus sulawesicus* sp. nov.** (Fig. 3, plate 30 fig. 4)

Holotype ♂ BMNH, INDONESIA: SULAWESI UTARA Dumoga-Bone N.P., February 1985/Tray 11 / Fog 5, 400 m, 11.ii.1985, BMNH Plot C/ R. Ent. Soc. Lond., Project Wallace, B. M. 1985-10.

Paratypes 8♀ specimens: 1♀ MKCY, same data as in holotype, but Tray 112/ Fog 3, 315 m, 8.ii.1985, BMNH Plot B; 1♀ BMNH, same data as in holotype, but March 1985/ Plot B, ca 300 m, Lowland forest/ Flight interception trap; 1♀ MKCY, same data as in holotype, but March 1985/ Plot C, ca 400 m, Lowland forest/ Flight interception trap; 1♀ BMNH, the same data, but April 1985/ Malaise trap/ Lowland forest, 200-300 m; 2♀ BMNH, 1♀ MKCY, same data as in holotype, but July 1985/ Plot A, ca 200 m, Lowland forest/ Flight interception trap; 1♀ BMNH, same data as in holotype, but November 1985/ Plot A, ca 200 m, Lowland forest/ Flight interception trap.

Derivatio nominis: The new species is named after Sulawesi Isl., Indonesia where type material was collected.

Description: Body elongate, 2.95-3.10 times as long as wide, moderately convex, dark bronzy. Surface with inconspicuous microreticulation, rather shiny. Total body length 2.83-2.90 mm, width - 0.93-0.98 mm. Head 1.65-1.70 times narrower than pronotum, with sides moderately convex, distinctly convergent anteriorly. Clypeus turned back, situated horizontally, nearly equilaterally triangular, deeply arcuately concave distally. Postclypeal fovea large and deep, almost regularly rounded. Frons rather wide, moderately widened posteriorly, frontovertex deeply arcuately concave, concavity posteriorly not reaching anterior margin of pronotum. Oculofrontral margins obtuse, rounded, eyes rather convex, moderately projected from head outline. Surface of vertex and temples with sparse small inconspicuous punctures. Antennae serrate from antennomere 8, antennomers 1 and 2 big, swollen, 3-7 small, finely enlarged distally, 8

approximately equilateral, 9-10 strongly transversal, 11 transversely oval. Pronotum very slightly narrower than elytra, 1.51-1.63 times as wide as long, widely cordiform, widest between middle and anterior 1/3, sides inconspicuously irregularly serrate, nearly regularly arcuate, weakly sinuate just before posterior angles, anterior margin slightly bisinuate, posterior margin bisinuate with triangular medial lobe, posterior angles approximately straight. Pronotum flattened along lateral margins, with large and deep depressions medially of posterior angles, disc with big medial gibbosity bearing pair of shallow transversal depressions laterally, anterior portion and posterior margin of pronotum convex. Lateral flattened portions of pronotum with irregular single small inconspicuous punctures, gibbosity with nearly indistinct traces of punctures. Scutellum rather big, triangular, slightly convex. Elytra 2.05-2.21 times as long as wide, widest just behind humeri and/ or behind middle, in this portion with very slightly sinuate subparallel sides, then firstly finely convexly, then very weakly sinuately narrowed to separately slightly angularly arcuate apices. Elytra moderately convex, narrowly flattened along sides behind humeri in anterior half, flattened or slightly adpressed along posterior 1/2-1/3 of suture. Surface of elytra with rows of punctures, anteriorly round, rough, laterally and posteriorly smoothed, hyphen-like, somewhere fused into short longitudinal striae; anteriorly elytra also with rather rough irregular transversal wrinkles. Prosternal process with single very small inconspicuous punctures, sternum with rather dense and large flat punctures, sculpture smoothed medially and posteriorly, but distinct in middle portion of sternum and in 1st abdominal sternite. Anal sternite cut distally in both sexes, with widely rounded angles. Male genitalia as in Fig. 3.

Sexual dimorphism: Very slightly pronounced in the structure of anal sternite which is cut distally slightly narrower in male than in female.

Differential diagnose: See key below.

Distribution: Indonesia: North Sulawesi, Bogani Nani Wartabone National park.

Key to species of *Aphanisticus chloris* Obenberger species group

- 1 Head small, about two times narrower than pronotum 2
- Head bigger, less than 1.9 times narrower than pronotum 3
- 2 Dorsal surface unicolorous, dark bronzy. Elevation of pronotum less convex, foveae near its base a little larger and deeper. Elytra less convex. The Philippines (Luzon). Body 3.1-3.2 mm
..... *A. limayicus* Obenberger, 1928 (Plate 30, fig. 6)



- Dorsal surface bicolorous, with head and pronotum bronzy-black and elytra black with steel luster. Elevation of pronotum more convex, foveae near its base a little smaller and shallower. Elytra more convex. Body 2.90-3.18 mm. Malaysia *A. microcephalus* Kalashian, 2003 (Plate 30, fig. 5)
- 3 Smaller species, body length 2.4 mm, more robust, 2.85 times as long as wide. The Philippines (Luzon)
..... *A. brevior* Obenberger, 1928 (Plate 29, fig. 7)
- Bigger species, body length exceeds 2.75 mm, more elongated, more than 2.95 times as long as wide 4
- 4 Head somewhat smaller, 1.85-1.9 times narrower than pronotum. Body 2.75-3.0 mm. The Philippines (Luzon) ...
..... *A. apayaoi* Obenberger, 1928 (Plate 29, fig. 6)
- Head somewhat bigger, 1.65-1.8 times narrower than pronotum 5
- 5 Central elevation of pronotum with transversal adpressions lateralli 6
- Central elevation of pronotum rather regularly convex, without adpressions. Body 2.32-2.85 mm. Sulawesi
..... *A. barclayi* sp. nov. (Plate 30, fig. 1)
- 6 Body less elongate, 2.95-3.10 times as long as wide. Body 2.83-2.90 mm. Sulawesi
..... *A. sulawesicus* sp. nov. (Plate 30, fig. 4)
- Body more elongate, 3.2-3.3 times as long as wide. Species from the Philippines (Luzon) 7
- 7 Head more distinctly narrowed anteriorly, with sides very finely convex. Eyes smaller, less projected from head outline. Body 3.3 mm *A. chloris* Obenberger, 1928 (Plate 30, fig. 3)
- Head less distinctly narrowed anteriorly, with sides more convex. Eyes bigger, more projected from head outline. Body 2.78-3.38 mm *A. pseudochloris* Kalashian, 2003 (Plate 30, fig. 2)

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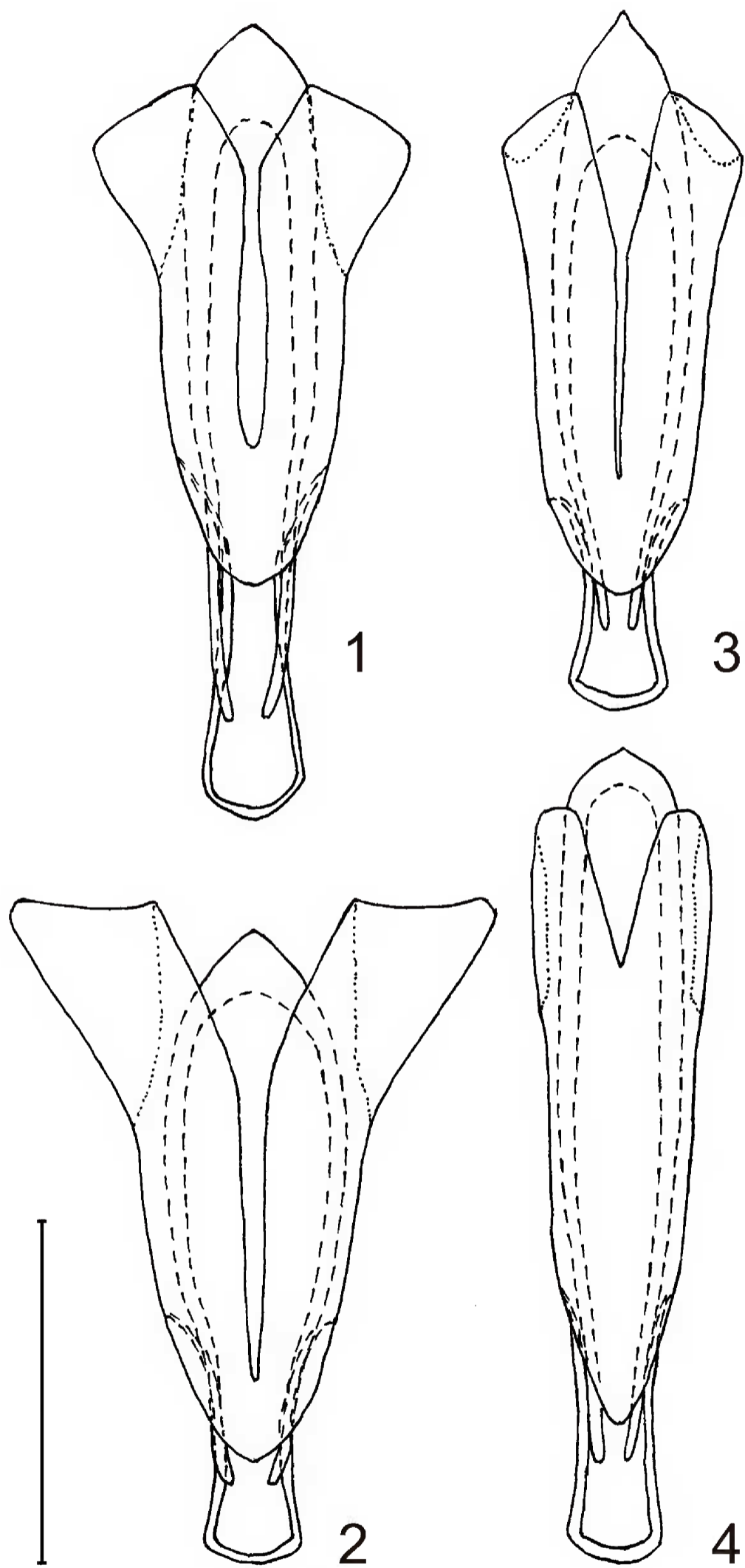
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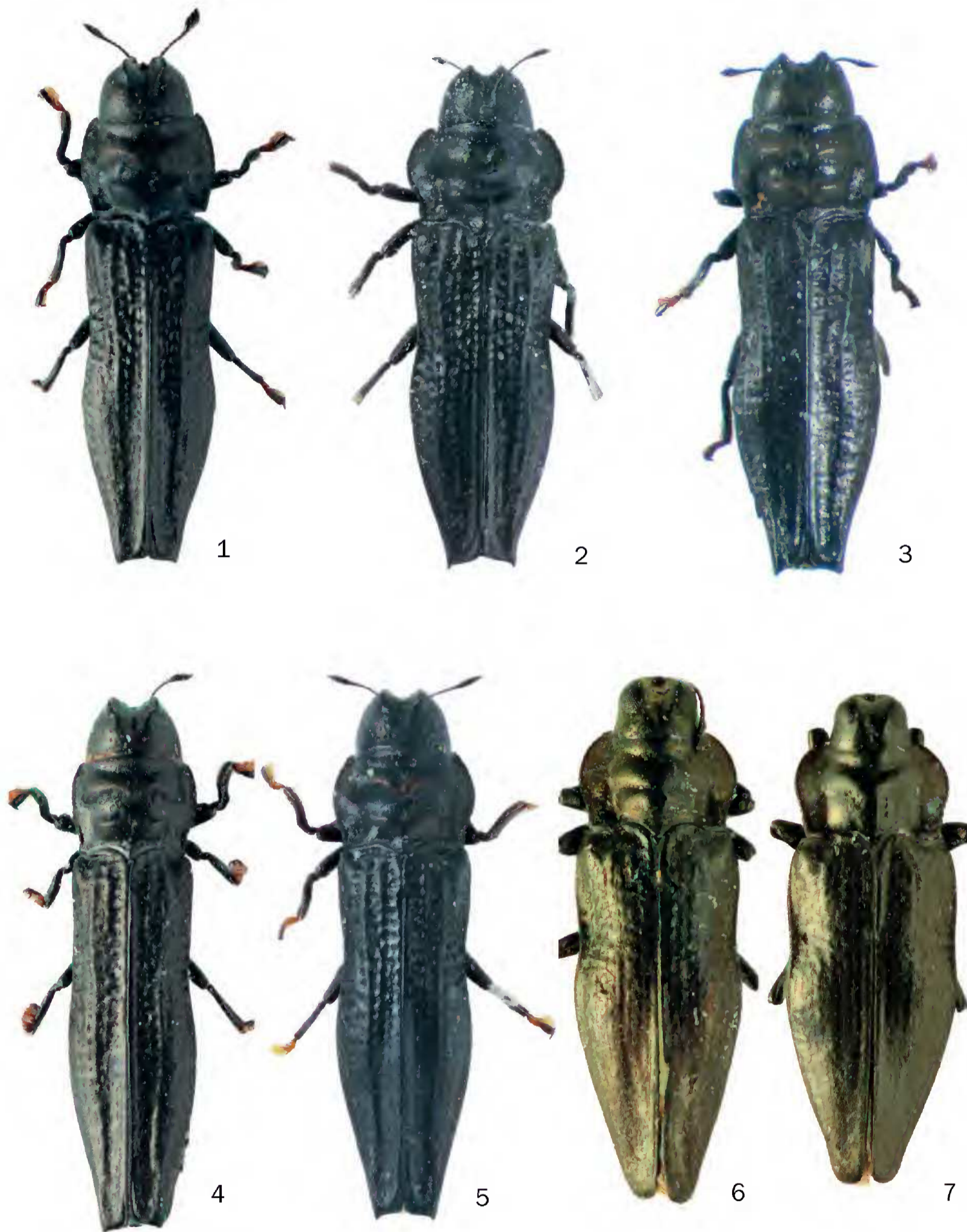
Figures 1-4. *Aphanisticus* spp., male genitalia. 1 – *A. queenslandicus* sp. nov., paratype MKCY; 2 – *A. australasiae* sp. nov., holotype BMNH; 3 – *A. sulawesicus* sp. nov., holotype BMNH; 4 – *A. barclayi* sp. nov., paratype MKCY [scale bar 0.5 mm].





Plate 29

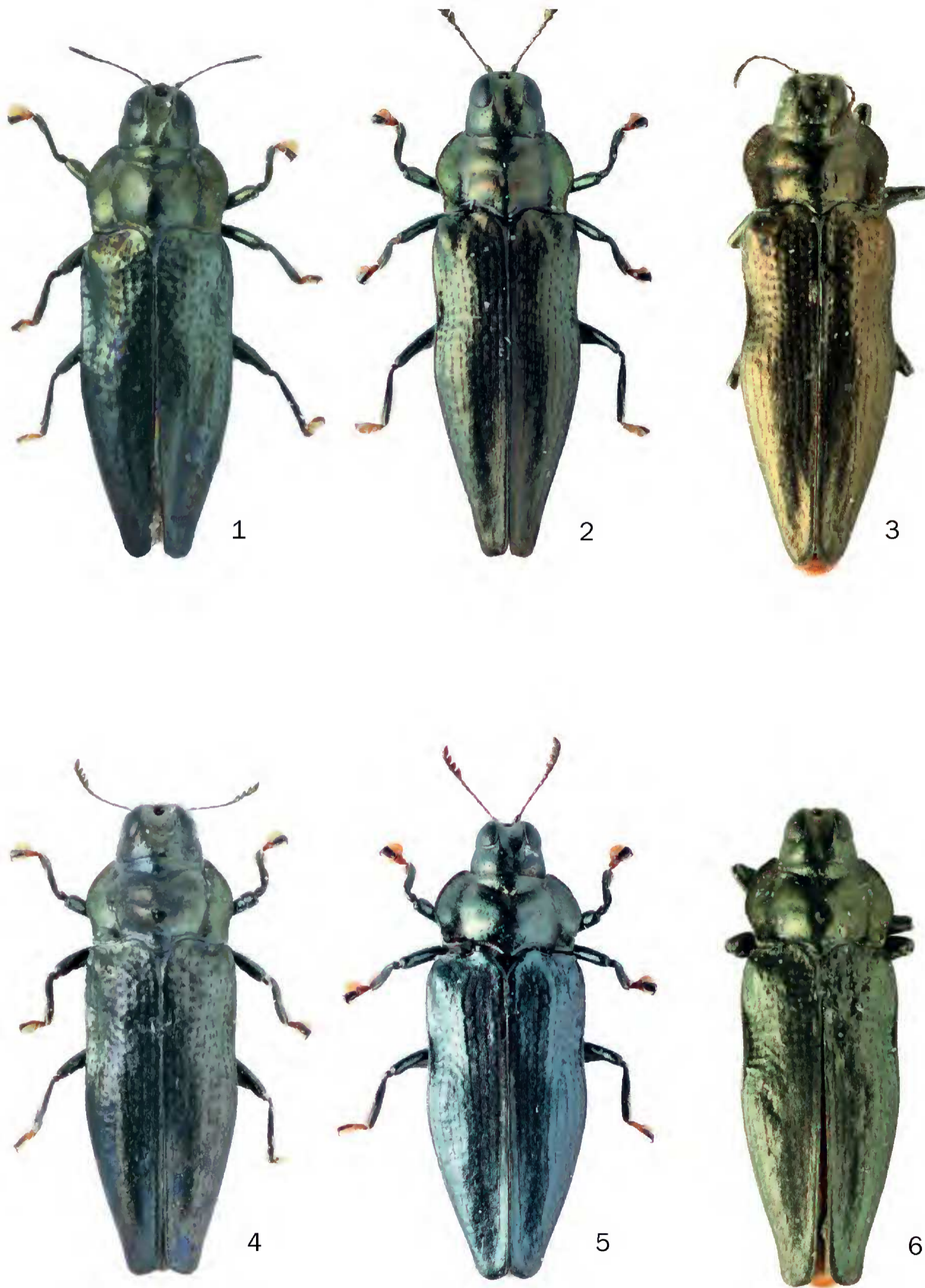
KALASHIAN, M.YU., KUBÁŇ, V.: New species of *Aphanisticus* Latreille, 1810 (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) ...



Figures 1-7. Habitus of *Aphanisticus* spp., dorsal view. 1 – *A. kolibaci* Kalashian, 1999 (holotype VKCB, photo: V. Kubáň); 2 – *A. australasiae* sp. nov. (holotype BMNH, photo: K. Makarov); 3 – *A. denticauda* Kalashian, 1993 (holotype ZIN, photo: M. Volkovitsh); 4 – *A. bolmi* Kalashian, 2004 (holotype VKCB, photo: V. Kubáň); 5 – *A. queenslandicus* sp. nov. (holotype BMNH, photo: K. Makarov); 6 – *A. apayaoi* Obenberger, 1928 (lectotype NMPC, photo: V. Kubáň); 7 – *A. brevior* Obenberger, 1928 (lectotype NMPC, photo: V. Kubáň).

Plate 30

KALASHIAN, M.YU., KUBÁŇ, V.: New species of *Aphanisticus* Latreille, 1810 (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) ...



Figures 1-6. Habitus of *Aphanisticus* spp., dorsal view. 1 – *A. barclayi* sp. nov. (holotype BMNH, photo: K. Makarov); 2 – *A. pseudochloris* Kalashian, 2003 (holotype VKCB, photo: V. Kubáň); 3 – *A. chloris* Obenberger, 1928 (lectotype NMPC, photo: V. Kubáň); 4 – *A. sulawesicus* sp. nov. (holotype BMNH, photo: K. Makarov); 5 – *A. microcephalus* Kalashian, 2003 (holotype VKCB, photo: V. Kubáň); 6 – *A. limayicus* Obenberger, 1928 (lectotype NMPC, photo: V. Kubáň).